

McGill Daily

Vol. 3, No. 106.

Montreal, Tuesday, February 24, 1914.

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PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY TO DISCUSS PRAGMATISM

Dr. Tait Will Speak at Open Meeting of the Philosophical Society To-morrow Evening

Dr. W. D. Tait, who is to address an open meeting of the Philosophical Society to-morrow evening, in Strathcona Hall, is well known here, not only as Professor of Psychology, but on account of his wide interests.

He took his Arts course at Dalhousie, where he graduated with first class honors in 1905. The same year he won the Thayer Fellowship at Harvard. This is a very seldom granted honor, usually one of the most coveted honors which that University has to offer.

His Post Graduate course there was attended with marked success, and after earning his M.A. in 1906, and his Ph.D. in 1908, "Summa cum Laude," he took up the work at McGill, where his courses on Psychology have become increasingly popular.

His paper to-morrow night should be especially interesting, because his subject is "Pragmatism," and the late Prof. James of Harvard, who was one of his teachers, is universally recognized as the leader of that school of thought.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS DINNER ON THURSDAY

Yesterday the executive of the Eastern Township Club met in the Union to discuss arrangements for the Club's annual dinner, which will be on Thursday, March 5.

Several gentlemen prominent in public affairs in the Township will give addresses. Prof. C. W. Colby, Hon. President of the Club, and other city graduates will also speak.

Tickets for the dinner are on sale by all members of the executive.

MANY HEAR DR. OSTWALD

Famous Chemist Address Meds.

COLLOIDS

Leipzig Man Delivers First of Interesting Series of Illustrated Lectures

Yesterday afternoon Prof. Ostwald, of Leipzig University, gave the first of a series of lectures on Colloidal Chemistry. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides and experiments, and was very interesting and highly instructive. Dr. Ostwald confined his lecture to the answer of the following questions which tend to introduce the subjects of later lectures.

In part the lecturer spoke as follows:—

The question which comes up when one talks of Colloids is a very natural one. What are Colloids? While Colloids have been known for some time, the answer to this question is a difficult one to give. It is practically impossible to make an index of Colloids because the list grows so rapidly. This is true because there is no definite limitation to Colloid solutions. As a result it is necessary to resort to qualitative Colloid analysis to determine whether or not a system is Colloid.

This introduces the question of Elements of qualitative Colloid analysis. Diffusion was the first clue along this line. Graham was the first to study diffusion quantitatively; and he found that pure salts like Sodium Chloride etc., diffused more rapidly than gold or tannin. It was also noticed that a dilute solution in a test tube permitted rapid diffusion of salt solutions. Colloid solutions were, on the other hand, failed to diffuse when submitted to the same conditions. By means of Dialysis it was made possible to separate the two. It was found that within certain limits, whether a substance were a Colloid or not, this characteristic does not suffice entirely in the placing of Colloids. For when very fine precipitates are tested in the same way, they act similarly. In other words, Colloids and very fine precipitates appear to be the same. Of course if this be true the question is simplified greatly. On this point the discussions on Colloidal Chemistry hung for a long time. Today the workers on Colloidal solutions do not try to fix definite limits between molecular solutions and Colloids on one hand and between suspensions and Colloids on the other, but to show their points of similarity. Taken as a whole these three systems are grouped together under the name of a dispersed system. For ease in studying the subject, Colloid solutions are placed within certain arbitrary limits which are measured in fractions of a millimetre and which refer to the size of the particles of the Colloidal substance.

Colloids may be prepared in two ways, either from molecular solution by condensation or from suspensions by dispersion. The energies which can be used for this are widely different.

The lecturer showed experiments in which Colloidal gold was prepared in both ways and concluded by showing lantern slides illustrating many points of which he spoke.

Because of the illness of Dr. Rutan, Dean Adams opened the meeting with a few introductory remarks.

These lectures will be continued during the rest of the week.

COMING CELEBRATION AT COLUMBIA U.

Prizes Offered For Successful Poet and Song-writer

In connection with the coming celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the School of Mines at Columbia, a competition is to be held for the best commemorative poem, song, as well as for a poster announcing the celebration. While the poem and song contests are open only to alumni, the poster competition is open to artists generally. A prize of \$100 will be awarded to the author of the winning poem, and a similar sum will go to the successful song-writer. The prize in the poster competition is \$100.

March 15 is the last date on which designs for the poster may be submitted, while the other contests will remain open until May 1. The celebration committee has appointed two groups of judges to pass on the works submitted. Those who will select the winning poem and song will be John K. Banes, Prof. Brander Matthews, Prof. John Erskine, Prof. Frank Dempster Sherman, and Walter Henry Hall. The judges in the poster contest will be Edwin H. Blashfield, Austin W. Lord, and Robert Winthrop Chandler.

The trustees of the University have granted sabbatical leaves of absence to a number of members of the faculty.

Few public exhibits at Columbia have surpassed in point of attendance the exhibition of Meunier sculptures, just closed. The works of the Belgian artist were on view daily in the Avery Building for three weeks, and in that period a total of 2,972 persons visited it—an average of 1,284 a day. So great was the interest, in fact, that there was a wide demand for prolonging the exhibition. This was impossible to do, however, as the collection was to be placed on view in the Art Museum of Detroit, February 22, and later to go to Chicago.

"If it wasn't for de enfain' rainier an' de 'casual groun'hog," says Br'er Williams, "I's my opinion de guv'ment would stan mighty lit chance of ever hittin' de weather right"—Atlanta Constitution.

The Lady—"Hello, Count! What's happened?" The Count—who has come off at the third obstacle—"Once I jump and my horse he catch me; then I jump and he only catch me a little; anozer time I jump and he miss me altogether"—Punch.

Sir William Macdonald Formally Appointed to be The Chancellor of McGill

At the meeting yesterday afternoon, of the Board of Governors of the University of McGill, Sir William Macdonald was formally appointed Chancellor of the University, and president of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.

Dr. Geddes, Professor of Anatomy, who came here with a big reputation from Edinburgh, last fall, has been appointed Governor fellow on the Corporation.

The gift was announced of the sum of \$10,000 from Dr. James Douglas for the continuance of the fellowship in mining, which he has supported for some years.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Truell, of Knowlton, Quebec, have presented the University with two scholarships for fellowships in Arts, in memory of Narcissa Ferrand. The latter is the mother of Mrs. Truell, while Mr. Truell is a graduate of the University.

Both Mr. Truell and Mr. Douglas have already contributed largely to McGill funds. The latter gave \$5,000 to the college in 1909, and is a director of the Canadian trust of 25,000 to be devoted to co-ordinated research in pathological laboratories at the local University. He is president of many big copper mines on both sides of the border. He opened the big campaign here for funds with a gift of \$100,000.

SC. UNDERGRAD. NOMINATIONS

Several Offices Filled by Acclamation

Nominations for the various official positions in the Science Undergraduate Society closed at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. For the various offices the following have been nominated:—

For Presidency—A. Ferrier and S. C. Montgomery.

For Vice-Presidency—J. D. McCall, E. C. Little, D. Bremner and Frank Parkins.

For Secretary—L. C. Nesham, elected by acclamation.

For Treasurer—W. P. Sutherland, elected by acclamation.

For Reporter—H. Johnson, elected by acclamation.

LA SOCIETE FRANCAISE

Recitations of French Sonnets Given

THE WINNERS

Misses Seiden and Newnham Awarded Laurels—Prize Proves Attractive

The Societe held a bright and interesting meeting yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. Again there was a novel entertainment, certainly the French Society has outdone itself this year, each meeting surpassing the last.

This meeting took the form of a recitation, in which each of the members repeated a French sonnet, the two members who showed the best selection and manner of presentation receiving the unique and highly acceptable reward of laurels, with Mr. Grether.

The competitors were:—

Antonia Seiden—Sonnets par Felix Auvers.

Margaret Gibb—Mon Reve.

Rachel Weinfeld—Sonnets pour Helene.

Marjorie Spier—Soir, Albert Saurmain.

May Newnham—Le repos en Egypte.

Dorothy Allan—Un Songe—Sully Prudhomme.

Pauline Sprone—Sonnet—Vincent Voiture.

Jeanette Goldwater—Tristesse.

Each one acquitted herself exceptionally well, but after some consideration the laurels were given to Antonia Seiden, 16, and May Newnham, 17, who certainly deserved their rewards, both for their excellent French, and intelligent rendering of their subject.

After the knotty problem of the competition had been solved, the members regaled themselves with light refreshments.

The meeting adjourned after a most entertaining and instructive afternoon.

FATAL ERROR.

"N. Peck's wife leads him a rather merry gallop, I fancy."

"Oh, yes. When he was courting her he told her one day she looked pretty when she was angry, and now it has got to be a habit."

FISH AND TOBACCO.

A peculiar apoma is given to the tobacco raised in the Platania region, Turkey, by the use as a fertilizer of a small fish called hamal.

PERFECTLY TAME.

"That man has a wonderfully well trained memory."

"Yes. He can make it remember Star."

After the services were over one of the congregation turned to his wife and said:

"On my way to church I picked up a button and put it in my change pocket, where I had sixpence."

"Gracious, my dear," anticipated his wife, very much horrified. "And you dropped it into the collection basket by mistake?"

"No, confound it!" replied her husband, "I put it in the sixpence."

"Has Brown told you his last hard-luck story?" "I hope so!"—Detroit Free Press.

Bliton—"Did your wife ever get the best of you?" Tilton—"Yes; didn't she marry me?"—Judge.



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Seigneur St.—Cor. Notre Dame St., W.

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Daily (except Sunday) from 4 to 6.30 P. M., under the supervision of Mr. G. Hepburn Wilson, M. E., whose assistants are present to dance with guests upon request.

Also at the **SUPPER DANCE FROM TEN TO ONE IN THE PALM GARDEN.**

The celebrated Imperial Orchestra, with drums and cymbals added for the occasion, furnishes most inspiring music, irresistible to the devotee of the dance.

THE IMPERIAL IS THE PIONEER PURE FOOD HOTEL—THE RADIAL CENTER OF ALL TRAFFIC LINES—HERALD SQUARE.

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ELLIOTT AND MATHEWSON TRYING FOR MEDAL AGAIN

Equal in Previous Contest For Alliance Francaise Medal. They Will Meet Again This Afternoon

Given a week to prepare speeches, Messrs. Mathewson and Elliott will try again to-day for the silver medal donated by the Alliance Francaise. Of equal quality were their speeches in the last competition that the judges were unable to decide on the winner. The Societe Francaise and the Cercle Francaise will meet this afternoon at 4.30 o'clock, in Strathcona Hall, to hear the finals in the speeches delivered for the silver trophy. The judges will be M. Bonin, the French Consul here; M. Fabre Surverre, Prof. Dutoire, and Dr. Walter.

After the presentation of the medals, by M. Surverre, refreshments will be served, and an informal conversat. will be held.

FRENCH HUMOR.

French humor is a little too broad for us—and, when it isn't broad, it is apt to be disgusting.

The speaker was Miss Gladys Unger, who has adapted so many French plays. She continued:

"A Frenchman told me a joke the other day. He said two rustic sweethearts were walking out together. The girl remarked: 'I like you very well, Gaston, all except those letters G. S. tattooed on your hand.'

"But," said Gaston, hotly, "don't you know, my dear, that it's the latest style to have your initials on your handkerchief?"

CHARGED IT UP.

Representative Carter Glass, congratulated on the Currency Bill, said:

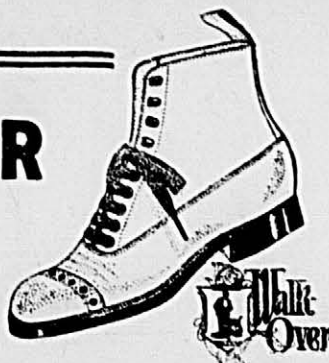
"It has received a good deal of unfriendly criticism, but it is a good bill, a fair bill, if all bills were as fair, we would be well off. But all bills aren't as fair. Take the Blue Ridge doctor's bill, for example.

"A Blue Ridge man, on receiving his doctor's bill, hurried to the doctor's office and protested:

"'What does this mean, doc? Besides the stipulated fee you have charged me \$100 extra for instruments?'

"Yes, I know," said the doctor. "That's for a very valuable saw that I left in your wife after her operation, through inadvertence."

WALK-OVER SHOES



We are offering a reduction from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a pair on a few lines of heavy tan and black boots. It will be worthy of your attention to inspect same.

Also a number of broken lines suitable for spring wear.

Walk-Over Boot Shop

521 St. Catherine St. West.

Modern Dancing

Professor Laing accepts engagements for Private Lessons and Classes in the original Tango, Maurice and Tango Parisienne, Moxie, Evelyn Schottische, Heintzmann, One-Step, etc. Arrangements may be made for such lessons from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. A Special Offer is made to McGill Students. PRIVATE LESSONS \$5. In Waltz, Two-Step and Gavotte. Full information by writing or phoning UP 3555. Auditorium Hall, 229 Ontario West. (2 doors west of Bleury.)

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SANITATION IN THE TROPICS

Great Plantation Companies Have Found It Profitable to Establish Modern Industrial and Sanitary Organizations.

Not only the railroads of this country, but also the great tropical plantation companies, have found it profitable to apply to their enterprises the principles of modern sanitation, says the New York Evening Post, thereby keeping the death-rate among their employees at a point that compares favorably with the rates of communities more favorably situated. The methods employed are efficient medical and sanitary organization and the application of the methods demonstrated in the work on the Panama Canal. In its department of the medical department for 1912, the United Fruit Company, one of the largest of these plantation enterprises, with plantations in Panama and other Central and South American countries and in Cuba, with an aggregate of over 65,000 employees, shows some astonishing results. For instance, in the Panama Division, for 1912 the average death-rate for the whites among the employees was 12, and of the blacks 13.6 per thousand. In 1913 the death-rate among the whites was 3.3, and for the blacks 7.7, giving a general average of 7.5 per thousand.

This extremely low mark was not attained in the other divisions of the company's plantations, but with a splendid sanitary organization, by large expenditures for suitable houses, hospitals, drainage, and mosquito elimination, and by periodic visits to all the plantations by physicians, the health has been kept at a high average. The sanitary forces are always first in the field when new plantations are opened up, and all the principles of modern sanitation in the tropics are applied as rapidly as possible. The reports state that this work has not followed in the wake of the Panama Canal, but that the work of mosquito elimination and other measures were applied immediately after the demonstration of this work has not followed in the wake of the Panama Canal. The problems involved are difficult and the work is enormous, but this large corporation has found that it pays abundantly. The reports show that the personnel of the medical organization has been drawn from all of the best medical schools in the United States, and constitutes an efficient sanitary force. With the completion of the Panama Canal, The Journal of the American Medical Association thinks that large plantations like those of the United Fruit Company will continue to furnish opportunities for the young men from the colleges to gain experience and do research work in the tropical diseases.

"Patience," said Uncle Eben, "is what some men takes credit for when they wait for the day to come out an' do the work of de snow shovel."—Washington Star.

"We all think our own job the hardest," observed the humorist on his vacation. "Yew bet," agreed the farmer. "I hev to talk like this, and yew hev to spell it."—Puck.

She—"John, I found mite in the pantry this afternoon." He—"What do you want me to do about it?" She—"Could you bring home that kitty from your club to-night?"—Baltimore American.

The Types of Timbers Used In The Construction of Buildings

Interesting Talk Before Architects' Association Touches on the Use in Buildings, Inside and Out, of Most of the Woods Native to Canada, and Many Imported From Other Countries.

At the last meeting of the Architectural Association the speaker was Mr. E. L. Wren, of the Bromsgrove Guild. He was introduced to the members by Professor Laidlaw as a man of wide experience, able and willing to help them over difficulties not only of student days but of actual practice.

Mr. Wren outlined his address as "notes on the timbers used in the construction, finishing and fitting up of buildings generally—describing the different varieties of wood used—the necessary preparation, and a few very important facts about the shrinking and warping of the material and some methods by which it might be overcome."

It is first necessary to realize the peculiar nature of the material. It is vegetable and growing right up until the time it is felled. Its constructive application must differ from that of other materials since it cannot be relied upon not to warp or shrink. The lumber is being cut and used at such a rate today that growth and seasoning cannot keep up with the demand and this often forces imperfect seasoning. In consequence good reliable lumber is becoming very scarce. This is particularly noticeable with hardwoods, and we must be content with an inferior class of wood or resort to the use of veneers. The greater part of hardwood today is cut into veneers, making a great saving. Soft woods, on the other hand, are becoming correspondingly scarce and we have to use hemlock, tamarack or spruce where our forefathers would not have countenanced anything but the best yellow pine obtainable.

The wood used in building can be divided into four general classes—lumber for heavy construction, foundation piles etc., soft woods for general house construction—soft woods for interior trim and joinery, which is to be painted and hardwoods for interior trim and furniture.

LUMBER FOR HEAVY CONSTRUCTION.

In Canada steel and reinforced concrete are used for heavy construction, but for this we can obtain such woods as oak, jarrah, green heart, beech, and elm. All these can be obtained in large sized baulks. Teak brought from Burma is the best of all being strong and having a sort of natural oil which prevents its decay or destruction by insects. It is less subject to warping and twisting than the others, but is very expensive. Spruce is also used for building and for furniture. Parah is brought from West Australia. It is a gum-wood, obtainable in very long lengths. Greenheart comes from British Guiana. This is also obtainable in large sizes for work, and has the additional advantage that metal fastenings sunk in it will not corrode as they do in oak and other woods. Of the soft woods for joists and so on the best is Canadian yellow or American white pine. It is a mild color of wood, very strong, and does not shrink much. It is not easily obtainable now since all the first quality is shipped to Europe for furniture. Spruce is the best substitute. Pitch or Georgia pine is very strong, but apt to rot when built into walls. The same is true for European red deal or Scotch fir. Hemlock and Tamarack are also used for heavy work, but are better than poor quality pine. California red wood can be secured in very large timbers, but is unsuitable for construction in this country.

Canadian yellow pine is the best wood for interior trim which is to be painted over. It is soft—glues well and can be cut and easy to work. American white wood or cypress wood is very clear and is obtainable in good widths, but tends to shrink and warp badly. Basswood or bois blanc is a mild soft wood—very cheap and easy to work. It is used for interior heights up to 200 feet high and baulks can be gotten 30 feet square—but it is not much good. Kauri pine, from New Zealand, makes a good interior trim, but sinks both in width and in length, requiring careful working. In Europe lime is used extensively for carving since it is very easily worked.

INTERIOR TRIM.

Of the hardwoods there are the most common. There are many varieties among the American white and red, Canadian, European and English woods. The best American oak comes from Washington. Liverpool is the mahogany market of the world—practically all the logs shipped to Europe come from there even to the American market. It was not introduced into Europe until 1720, when it was brought from Cuba. Previous to this oak and walnut were the principal woods in use. The Cuban or Spanish, distinguished by white specks in the grain, is the hardest variety, and is strong, but very scarce. Baywood from the Bay of Honduras is a softer mahogany, and is able at present is the Mexican, being able to work and cleaning up well. African mahogany is common, but its quality varies. The grain is generally coarser but takes many varying shapes. The logs are larger than any others. Crotch mahogany is simply cut from the crotches at the base of the tree. Good patterns are obtainable in all directions. East Indian or Vermillion is distinguished by its red color.

WALNUTS.

Of the walnuts the American black is the most common, being used in all telephone boxes. It is quite distinct from all European varieties. French walnut is pinkish in color, being similar to the English, but it is difficult to distinguish it from the Persian. Italian and Circassian both come from these areas. Opening cities prove themselves with thoroughness which equal the excellence of the best Roman roads, but there are few instances of road building in localities away from large centres of population which are remotely comparable with the best of antiquity.

The cost of a road built along these lines would be prohibitive in these days. Opening cities prove themselves with thoroughness which equal the excellence of the best Roman roads, but there are few instances of road building in localities away from large centres of population which are remotely comparable with the best of antiquity.

ern is superior. It has a fine straight grain which permits of easy matching.

GOOD FINISHES.

Besides these are many hard woods which as well as being useful in their natural finishes, can be finished to represent the more expensive woods.

Chestnut is cheap and easy to work. It is not strong and is of no use for furniture, but is useful for chairs and table tops and such pieces. Beech and elm are sometimes used for furniture but are not very good. White and red birch are very useful for floors, furniture and veneers, but will twist and warp badly. Maple and Plane come in small sizes but will twist even more than birch.

Cherry values between a mahogany and a birch, and is extensively used. The best comes from New England, and Australian black bean was first introduced at the Franco-British Exhibition. It is very beautiful, but quite unreliable. Box is very hard and does not shrink much. It is useful for linings. Red cedar is useful for linings and lining. Ebony is extremely hard and heavy. It is not always black in color, changing all the way from light brown growth rings to the black heart wood.

Lignum vitae is the hardest and heaviest wood known, and has practically no use except for loggion runners. Pearwood is little used. Gum wood or satin walnut is little used since it warps and twists easily. Rosewood can only be secured in small sizes and is used for knobs, small turnings and veneers. Tiger wood and tulip wood are only used for inlay lines.

DYED-IN WOODS.

Besides these are many hard woods dyed-in woods. This type was first used in the Mauretanian. The dyeing is done in Paris and some at Ottawa. Logs are set in metal cylinders and steeped in grey dye. Maple birch and ash are the woods used. It is suitable for many purposes, but care must be taken in finishing since it tends to turn green when polished.

Hardwoods must be cut into planks, give the best marked wood, with the least trouble, and least waste. For the best marking it should be cut as nearly parallel to the medullary rays as possible. The logs are first barked, that is to say they have the rounds cut off to make regular timbers. These are then cut into slabs and quartered. Birch and walnut are always cut in slabs, straight across the bark, generally 1 1/2 in. thick. These may be cut in a series without turning the log, or the bark may be cut which is the best method. The log is then cut each cutting is made at right angles to the one preceding. Quartering may be done by sawing the logs either in quarters or in eights and then cut into the quarters parallel to the side of the log and forcing it against the knife edge so that the veneer is peeled off from end to end of the bark or by rotating the log against a knife of the length of the baulk so that the veneer is cut in a continuous sheet.

Lumber must be seasoned before converting to lose some of its natural sap. After conversion it must be laid with each strip separated from that above and left again to season for at least one year for every inch of thickness, when it should be fit for joinery purposes. In this country and in the

CUTTING VENEERS.

Veneers are cut either by hand saws—which do not permit of cuttings less than one-sixteenth of an inch, and by the circular saw which can cut with each cutting—of an inch, and can be done as fine as one twenty-eighth of an inch thick, and which does not waste any of the wood. Knife work and forcing it against the knife edge so that the veneer is peeled off from end to end of the bark or by rotating the log against a knife of the length of the baulk so that the veneer is cut in a continuous sheet.

ROMAN ROADS

The Making of the Highways of Antiquity.

If we had not other evidence than that afforded by the method of Roman road building we should be obliged to adopt the belief that people at least were opposed to doing things in a superficial way. Compared with the roads built during the centuries immediately preceding and following the Roman era the best modern constructions are flimsy and temporary affairs. It is not necessary to resort to descriptions of contemporary writers to learn of the enduring character of Roman roads, for many of them, despite centuries of neglect, still exist in good condition.

A Roman road was built by digging ditches on either side, and then the whole loose surface earth was removed until a firm subsoil was reached, and when this was done the road was laid out in a straight line, and the surface was smoothed, and over the pavement thus formed were laid flat blocks of stone, the hardest that could easily be obtained, which were rammed together with the best of antiquity.

The cost of a road built along these lines would be prohibitive in these days. Opening cities prove themselves with thoroughness which equal the excellence of the best Roman roads, but there are few instances of road building in localities away from large centres of population which are remotely comparable with the best of antiquity.

States, after being air seasoned, wood must be properly kiln dried—brought into a heated shop and kept from moist air until the work is finished and painted.

KILNS.

Kilns may be of any material, but must have a concrete floor to prevent dampness coming up through the earth. At a few feet up in the kiln a layer of straw or reeds is set; the space between these pipes and the floor being used for the collection of sawdust and shavings that may come from the lumber above, and, since the damp air keeps low down to prevent its getting at the lower layers of wood, brackets are set in over the pipes and lumber piled in to the ceiling. A small steam jet is run in at the top of the kiln to prevent the air becoming too dry, and the heat is regulated by the opening and closing of the doors. The chamber should be ventilated top and bottom. Steam is turned on gradually, varying from one to five pounds pressure. Hardwood would take from ten to fourteen days to season in such a kiln. Many instruments are made for the testing of the dryness of wood, but it is usually tested only by the feel.

Even though properly seasoned and dried wood is directly affected by the humidity of the atmosphere. Straight grained wood shrinks and swells at right angles to the grain or in its width. Curly woods shrink both in width and length. After once being twisted wood will not return to its original shape, and it is practically impossible to straighten it sufficiently for it to be usable.

Veneers are always laid on soft wood cores. It is customary in constructing these cores to lay the boards forming them side by side—saw them along their length into narrow strips and then turn alternate strips lengthwise, so that the grain is reversed. This counteracts shrinking on the core. The veneers are made up of several layers of material, the grain of each layer being laid at right angles to that of the one below. This prevents warping and twisting in the veneer itself. Both sides of the veneer must be veneered to prevent warping, and it is usual to put birch or some such inexpensive veneer on the under sides. The various layers of the veneers are assembled before they have thoroughly dried—each layer of the veneer and the core is covered with wheat size. The whole is put between cores of aluminum or wood, and the cores are heated and pressed together in a machine very much like a clothes wringer. The whole is kept hot by a recent fire, and the pressure is left for about half a day. The method is very simple but requires considerable care.

Veneers may be made up of three, five or seven—by general the more numerous the layers the better. The stronger the work, in the construction of furniture or veneer work allowance must always be made for swelling in moisture. Such parts as table tops and other work which are essential to the work must be made of solid wood, and the veneer should be fastened directly to the solid wood, supporting them, but should be fastened by wood buttons or metal clamps laid into the braces, with sufficient space to move, and screwed to the part in question.

STILL ALIVE.

Architects and wood workers must remember that wood—even when thoroughly dried and veneered—is still alive. Allowance must always be made for its movement during expansion and contraction. For architects it is one of the chief materials in their work, and a thorough knowledge of its eccentricities is essential. This can be obtained in part from reading, but more effectively from actual practice—more haunting from actual practice and lumber mills, and actually handling the material. That and that alone is the way to become proficient in the manipulation of the most useful of all architectural instruments. And apart from this utilitarian aspect it is one of the most fascinating of studies.

SAFETY FIRST ON RAILWAYS

Accidents in Connection With Train Operation and Including Train Accidents.

These may be briefly summarized as being due to: coupling or uncoupling cars, switching, coming in contact with overhead or side structures, falling from, or being struck by cars or engines. With the exception of the elimination of structures of insufficient clearance, the best the employees can do is to keep the employees in proper condition. Carelessness is the vital and all important factor in causing accidents. The most deadly practice of all is that of adjusting equipment by hand or foot, just as the cars are coming together. Negligence, carelessness and forgetfulness are broad and general terms, and it is extremely difficult to get down to the definite work and to dealing with accidents.

Although it is perhaps callous to consider the matter of safety from a mercenary point of view, yet that phase of the matter should be considered. If an old and experienced employee is injured, he must necessarily be replaced by a man not so well trained nor so competent to fill his position. In addition to this change, railway companies frequently have to pay an indemnity under the workmen's compensation laws so generally in force. On the other hand, the employee will also suffer a financial loss, for even if the workman's injuries are trivial, he must still, owing to his injuries, lose time and a certain amount of pay.

The making of rules will not prevent men from taking foolish and unnecessary risks. These men know the danger and the consequences of many practices in which they indulge, but yet foolhardiness and ridiculous traditions of railroad service, that a railroad man must be willing to "take a chance," result in many accidents. If this idea can be overcome, and if the employ-

ee can be convinced that his standing will be gauged by his carefulness in avoiding danger, a great stride will be made toward reducing accidents.

WINTER MOUNTAIN-CLIMBING GOOD

Berlin Physician Found the Arduous Toil Advantageous for Nervous Disorders in a Party of Thirty-two

The continually growing disposition to visit the mountains, even in winter, for the treatment of nervous diseases particularly, has been enhanced by an investigation by the renowned Berlin physiologist, Professor Zuntz, says the New York Evening Post. Zuntz took occasion, in the course of the ascent of the highest mountain in the Harz range, the Brocken, by a large party in winter, to carry out some investigations on the effects of mountain-climbing in age from thirty-two to sixty-five. A heavy snow storm considerably increased the exertions connected with the ascent. Three days afterward Zuntz sent to all of these men (who were themselves physicians, and hence accustomed to accurate observations) a questionnaire, in which to record their own observations during and after the expedition. For the interpretation of the reports, three age classes were distinguished, namely, those in the fourth, fifth and sixth decades of life.

The youngest group was represented by eight men, who, for the most part, had had sufficient sleep during the previous days, and had indulged moderately in alcohol than usual. In spite of this, six of them regarded the ascent as easy, and even the two others who found the exertion severe, observed no bad after-effects, although in one, shortly before reaching the top, a fainting spell occurred. The sixteen men in the fifties made still more favorable reports, probably because they had taken better care of themselves in the previous days. Only two considered the ascent difficult, while the majority noted expressly an increase of vigor after the march.

Five of the participants were in the sixties, and those accomplished the ascent best. One had been trained for years by gymnastic and Alpine exercise. Zuntz himself was the oldest of the mountain-climbers, being sixty-five, and he suffered a light attack of fever after the undertaking, because he had taken a rapid journey to Berlin in his wet clothing. He concludes that these experiences afford striking evidence in favor of the value of the mountain-climbing for the treatment of nervous diseases. The greatest benefit was made on the heat-regulating apparatus of the body, and yet the result in the majority of the participants, even though they were not accustomed to such exertion, was, on the contrary, a feeling of refreshment and sleep and a feeling of refreshment.

SCORE ONE FOR OPTIMISM.

Secretary Bryan is an incurable optimist, and he put down a pessimist supper by a recent diplomatic dinner. The pessimist, after pointing out that food had gone up two-thirds in price, and that the war was 10 per cent. adulterated, and that all the good writers and actors were dead and gone—the pessimist, after this tirade, groaned dully and said:

TOO SHY.

At a village church a wedding was fixed for a certain date. The happy man arrived, and in due course a youthful swain and a blushing damsel were united in domestic bliss. The service proceeded smoothly as far as the question, "Will you have this woman to be thy wedded wife, to have and to hold, in sickness and in health, for better or for ill, till death do us part?" "I do," replied the bridegroom, and the ceremony was completed. "Please, sir, I'm not the right man. I don't want to marry her." "What?" "The right man," exclaimed the clergyman, agitated. "Then where is the right man?" "He's down in the back seat of the church, sir. He's too shy to come up."

HE WAS THE VICTOR.

"I will not live with you another day," she cried, and she left him. "You'll leave me, will you?" he calmly asked. "Yes, I will." "When?" "This minute." "I wouldn't, if I were you." "I have left in de world dat I kin rightly call me own."—Boston Transcript.

PRECAUTION.

"George, what you burning, dear?" she asked, going to the grate and peering over his shoulder.

CONFINED TO THAT.

If you've got to be a knacker, buy yourself a bass drum.—Kansas City Journal.

HER STANDING.

"How many allways do you expect to get?" her friend asked.

"Oh, I'm not asking for any. I don't wish to lose my standing as an amateur."—Chicago Record-Herald.

ALL THAT'S LEFT.

Mrs. Goodsole (feeding tramp)—You seem to have a good appetite. Hungry Higgins—Ah, mum, dat's all I have left in de world dat I kin rightly call me own.—Boston Transcript.

PRECAUTION.

"George, what you burning, dear?" she asked, going to the grate and peering over his shoulder.

SEEMS THAT WAY.

Hen—Laodicean, Marlar, take that benzine can away from the fire!

Mother—"Helen, little girls must not talk all the time at the table."

Helen—"When will I be old enough to, mother?"—London Opinion.

To forgive one's enemies is, in a sense, a subtle form of revenge. It always annoys them so horribly.

Madge—"Don't you think a girl should marry an economical man?"

Dolly—"I suppose so; but it's awful being engaged to one."—Liverpool Mercury.

Luncher—"Look here, waiter, I'm very sorry, but I've only just sufficient money with me to pay the bill, and nothing left for tip for you."

Waiter—(confidentially)—"Would you mind just letting me have another look at the bill, sir?"—London Sketch.

AMUSEMENTS

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE

All Week—Mats. To-morrow and Sat. H. H. Frazer's Original ALL STAR Production of Eugene Walter's Great Play. FINE FEATHERS. With its Entirely New Famous Stars, including Robert Edeson, Wilton Lackaye, Max Pigman, Rose Coghlan, Florence Rockwell, Lydia Dickson. PRICES—25c. to \$2.50. Matinee Wed. and Sat., 25c. to \$1.50. Mail orders now.

PRINCESS

EVEN, 8.15 MATS. 2.15

Matinee To-morrow and Saturday.

MR. A. E. ANSON IN

NOB DY'S DAUGHTER

PRICES—Even, and Sat. Mat., 25c. to \$1.50. Wed. Mat., 25c. to \$1.00.

Next Week—ALICE LLOYD.

HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE

OPHEUM

2.10 PM. TO DOY 8.0 PM

Jesse Lasky's "Glowland" and Leon and Co. "Glowland" Five Indian Lancers and Co. Reiner & Gores Eva Shirley The Mosses Orpheuscope. Continuous Feature Concert Every Sunday—Ten Cents.

GAYETY Burlesque

Prices Evening, 15c. to 25c. Matinee, 10c. to 15c.

PHIL OTT with the HONEYMOON GIRLS

Extra Big Amateur Night, Friday.

Ladies' Ten Cent Matinee every day except Saturday and holidays.

NEW SHOW MON. WED. FRID. SUN

IMPERIAL

2000 SEATS AT 10 CENTS

"IRON AND TEEL"

DRAMA IN TWO PARTS.

PATHE WEEK

And Others.

ISLE and MACADAM

GERTRAUDE ASKS

NEW GRAND

St. Catherine at Stanley.

PROGRAMME TO-DAY:

"Princess Elena's Prisoner"

Four Reels of Real Thrills.

"A Million in Jewels" (2 Reels)

BEAUTIFUL LEADING LADY

VENUS and ADONIS

MAD MARATHON

THE STRAND

St. Catherine, Cor. Mansfield.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

CYRIL SCOTT

'THE DAY OF DAYS'

(In Four Parts)

An extravaganza of Metropolitan

Adventure by Louis

Joseph Vance.

WILLIE ECKSTEIN, Pianist.

A SCOTCH RETORT.

There was an old Scottish pagan in a small village who could be by no means persuaded to attend church. One day the minister met him and began:

"How is it, John, you are so persistent in your absence from church?"

"Weel," replied John, "it's just like this—the stormons are over long for me."

"When?" "John," he replied, "I'm not the minister, 'you'll see and you'll go to a place where you'll hear no sermon long or short."

"Ah, weel, maybe that will," replied the pious John, "but I'm sure it'll be for want of ministers."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

FENCING.

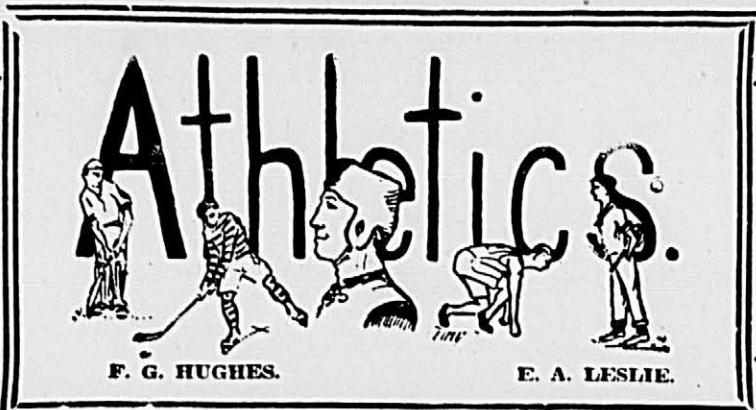
The following exchange of courtesy was recently chronicled in a German paper's columns:

"The gentleman who found a brown purse, containing a sum of money, in the Blumenstrasse, is requested to forward it to the address of the loser, as he is recognized."

A couple of days later appeared the response, which, although courteous, had an elusive air to it, and ran as follows:

"The recognized gentleman who picked up a brown purse in the Blumenstrasse requests the loser to call at his house at a convenient day."—Everybody's Magazine.

THE



BOXING IN THE OLD DAYS OF TROY AND THE ROMAN GLADIATORIAL COMBATS

Hair-pulling, Eye-gauging, Heavy-brass-studded Gauntlets the Order of the Day in Gladiatorial Fights

KILLING A MAN STRICTLY FORBIDDEN

A Knock-out Only Ended the Round in Old English Boxing—Fighters "Pickled" Their Hands

(Written Especially for McGill Daily.)

The Intercollegiate assault-at-arms draws nigh when McGill boxers, wrestlers and fencers will go up against the best men Toronto and Queens have to offer. But how different will those boxing bouts be to the listie encounters of the Greeks at the early Olympiads and the Romans in the gladiatorial contests?

For boxing dates from the siege of Troy where many contests were staged for the amusement of the besieged each boxer was armed with the cesti-heavy, leather-bound, brass-studded gauntlets which took the place of the modern four-ounce glove.

The weight of these weapons necessitated a different style to that used by the present-day pugilists. The fighter stood with his right-foot advanced and struck either in swinging side-blows or downward hammer-strokes.

The rules, it is interesting to note, were simple. Killing an adversary was strictly forbidden and was punishable by forfeiture of the prize. Kicking, biting and grappling were disallowed and the contest ended when one or other cried "enough."

Another form of the sport later developed which was called "Paneratum." This practically amounted to a "rough and tumble" (with an accent on the rough.) Biting was prohibited but boxing, wrestling, kicking, dislocation of the joints, breaking bones, pulling hair and strangling were freely indulged in.

In this branch of sport the contestants usually opened by sparring and endeavored to secure finger holds in order to disable the other. When one went down the other usually jumped on him and tried to beat him into insensibility.

After the fall of Rome boxing declined and had practically become a forgotten act when it was revived in England in the 17th century, and hence it has come to be considered an English sport. Biting was prohibited but boxing, wrestling, kicking. The fight continued until one or the other "pugs" failed to come to scratch. Each round continued until one or the other was knocked out. Biting, kicking and hitting a man when down was forbidden. These fights later became so brutal that public opinion turned against them, the last one being the famous fight between Tom Sawyer and Keenan, which at the end of two hours and a half was stopped by the police.

After this fights were held as at the present time. C. A. P. M.

TEAM FOR SHERBROOKE.

The following men are requested to be at Windsor station Wednesday morning at 8.25 to take the train for Sherbrooke:
Mann,
Hughes,
Mason,
Wickson,
Davidson,
Parsons,
Ryley,
Demuth,
Kendall.

RED AND WHITE TO SHERBROOKE

Leave on Wednesday Morning To Do Battle

SHERBROOKE READY

Will Try to Aton for Last Year's Defeat

The management of the senior hockey team have arranged a game with the City of Sherbrooke, and the Red and White will entrain Wednesday morning for the metropolis of the Eastern Townships, to do battle with the local athletes.

It will be remembered that a year ago McGill sent out a rather disorganized team, with results that were disastrous for the college reputation. Sherbrooke is a town keenly enthusiastic over winter sports, and they always have a strong septette to represent them. Moreover, their brand of hockey is no child's play, but a hard checking game, with a dash of stick work thrown in to liven things up.

This year the Red and White organization is stronger than that of a year ago, and it is hoped that the showing of last season may be reversed. At any rate, the game should be one of interest and thrills throughout.

VARSITY SWIMMERS CONFIDENT OF WIN

Elimination Trials and Good Entries Expected To-day

The Varsity Swimmers and Water-polo players who are to take part in the Inter-collegiate Swimming Meet at McGill next Saturday afternoon will be chosen at to-day's elimination contest at the gym. According to all rumours some of McGill's best swimmers are not turning out with the red and white. Thus Varsity, with one of the best swimming in years, ought to have a good chance to win the championship this year.

The Varsity swimmers will be chosen at the gym, to-day. The following are the events: 50 yards, 50 yards on back, 100 yards, 220 yards, plunge far distance, and fancy diving. A water polo game will be played between the Varsity water-polo team and the Varsity water-polo team will be chosen. All swimmers who think they have a chance are requested to be on hand at 2.30. Spectators will be admitted free of charge.

GIFTS OF \$127,019 FOR WELLESLEY COLL.

Library Possesses Many Rare And Costly Editions

Advance pages of the President's report for 1913 show that Wellesley College received from November 1, 1912, to November 1, 1913, \$127,019.81 by gift. This amount is distributed as follows: For immediate purposes, \$400; for the furtherance of graduate instruction, \$500; for equipment, \$1,017.32; from the estate of John Stewart Kennedy, \$2,588.45; for special funds, \$4,893.11; for the alumnae endowment fund, started in 1905, and including the original alumnae fund of \$7,194.57; for scholarship funds, \$9,770.86; for the million-dollar endowment fund, \$106,685.50.

Of Chaucer folios, the library now possesses the first edition, 1532; Stow's edition of 1581; the two Spenst editions of 1598 and 1602; and Urry's edition of 1721, which is the first edition of Chaucer not in black letter. The second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's first two folios (1646 and 1679) of Beaumont and Fletcher, the second edition of John Eliot's Indian Bible, and the 1545 folio edition of Luther's translation of the Bible are other rare and valuable books. Among classical authors, the library has the first Aldine editions of Perseus and Juvenal, 1501; and from the same press editions of Ovid and Cicero. The Iliad of 1551 bears Sessa's cat; and there are four Elzevir editions of 1624 and 1635. Five volumes from the library of Charles Dickens bear his book plate, while one volume that belonged to Thackeray has not only his signature, but also equally characteristic sketches from his pencil. Ben Jonson's copy of Heyward's "Lives of the Normans, 1612," with the "Life and Reign of Henry IV., 1559," bears the autograph of Jonson on the title-page, with the famous dedication to the Earl of Essex.

The University of Pennsylvania boxing team is formulating plans toward the formation of an intercollegiate boxing league. The projected organization is the result of five years' effort by Pennsylvania boxing enthusiasts to interest other universities in the establishment of such a league.

Brave actions never want a trumpet.—Italian Proverb.

CO-EDS HOLD A FIELD DAY

Californian Women Undergraduates Smash Vassar Records

PUT SHOT 35 FEET

Two Other Records Broken Before Large Audience

Vassar's records suffered at the hands of contestants of the first Annual Women's Interclass Field Day held Saturday on the Hearst Hall courts. Three records were broken with very little practice. Francis Jackling, '14, broke the record for the back-ball throw of 72 ft. by 4 ft., and the shot-put record of 31 ft. 7-8 in. by 2 ft. 5 in. Miss Jackling also placed in the hurdles thus making the highest individual score. Louise Sheppa, '16, raised the high jump record from 4 ft. 2 in. to 4 ft. 2-5 in. The sophomore class won the meet with a score of 34 points, while the seniors were second with 28; the freshmen scored 23, and the juniors made a poor fourth with only 9 points. However, the juniors were handicapped by the loss of Nita Sheffield, who was forced to withdraw after winning the 220-yard dash. Gwendolyn Gaynor, '16, and Alberta McNeely, '17, made large individual records.

A large audience witnessed the meet. The relay race was run by picked teams, but owing to a mistake in the measuring was not counted in the final results.

MASSACHUSETTS TECH. PLANS TO AID STATE

The department of architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has received word from the Societe des Architectes Diplomes par le Gouvernement that at its last meeting, it had voted to put at the disposition of the Technology department of architecture two medals, one of gold, the other of silver, to be awarded annually in competition. This competition will be held in the fourth and fifth year classes in design.

The institute is to place itself on record, if the plan of the Alumni Association Council suggested at its last meeting can be carried out, as ready and willing to aid the commonwealth of Massachusetts in solving the engineering and technical problems that it encounters. The vote was passed that the whole subject be reported by a committee, which is to report later the practical possibilities of such co-operation with the State.

ANYTHING TO PLEASE.

Speaking of accommodating hotel clerks, the best I ever saw was in a certain small town. I reached the hotel late in the evening. Just before I retired I heard a scuffling under the bed and saw a couple of large rats just escaping. I complained at the office. The clerk was as serene as a summer breeze.

"I'll fix that all right, sir," he said. "Front! Take a cat up to Room 23 at once."—Exchange.

CORNELL WINS MEET AT PENN.

Ithaca Wrestlers Win Five Out Of Seven Bouts

BOUTS VERY FAST

Quakers Get Only One Fall While Cornell Secures Four

The Cornell wrestling team defeated the Pennsylvania grapplers by the score of 22 points to 11 in the first intercollegiate league dual match of the season. Four of the Red and White men secured falls, scoring five points each for the team, while the 135-pound match went to a draw, scoring two points for each side. Pennsylvania gained one fall for five points, and gained four points by decision in the 158-pound class. The Cornell men leave here to-morrow morning for Annapolis, where they will meet the mid-lands.

Captain T. I. S. Boak, of Cornell, gained a fall on Volney. In the 135-pound class, in the exceptionally fast time of 3 minutes and 50 seconds. In the lightweight class W. J. Culbertson also threw Sherman in short order.

Dorizas, the heavy Greek, gave by far the fastest exhibition of wrestling of the meet, gaining a fall on E. W. Kleinert in twenty-four seconds. This is only five seconds slower than it took Dorizas to throw the University of Pittsburgh man two weeks ago in the dual meet here.

The summary follows:
115 pound class—W. J. Culbertson, '15, gained a fall over R. Sherman, of Penn. Time, 2:55.
125 pound class—T. I. S. Boak, '14, gained a fall over J. Wolsey, of Penna. Time, 3:50.
135 pound class—Julius Samkoff, '15, drew with J. Mitchell, of Penna. Time, 12:00.
145 pound class—H. R. Allen, '15, gained a fall over Milligan, of Penna. Time, 7:00.
158 pound class—G. T. Culbertson, '15, lost decision to S. Erhardt, of Penna. Time, 9:00.
175 pound class—E. G. Gallagher, '15, gained a fall on Hoag, of Penna. Time, 7:10.
Heavyweight class—Dorizas, of Penna, gained a fall on E. W. Kleinert, '16. Time, 0:24.

DR. SATO AT BROWN.

Dr. Shosuke Sato, second Japanese exchange lecturer to the United States, will come to Brown on March 16 for a series of three lectures. Brown is one of seven American universities included in the international arrangement, and is the only New England college which is visited officially by the exchange lecturer.

The other six colleges at which Dr. Sato speaks are the University of Virginia, the University of North Carolina, Columbia, Illinois, Minnesota, and Johns Hopkins. The first Japanese exchange lecturer, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, visited America two years ago.

She—Do you love me for myself alone?
He—Yes, and when we are married I don't want any of the family thrown in.

WISE WILLY'S HOCKEY NEWS

No Workout at Arena Monday. Players Rest Up

REPORTER IS STUNG

He Describes His Experience in Biblical Language

On Monday there was no hockey in the Arena.

Yea, hockey was not there, and the ice was bare of any player.

Now it chanced there were some men who knew not of this.

And they did go to the Arena; Yea, to the Arena did they go.

And in the hand sinister carried they sticks, and the length thereof was three cubits.

And in the hand dexter carried they satchels and the size thereof was two cubits.

Now these men did reach the Arena and afar off did they espy the empty ice.

And a feeling of wrath was theirs and they swore an oath.

Yea, a mighty oath swear they.

And lo! it came to pass, a reporter of the Daily did come to the Arena, and swore he also, yea, mightily did he swear.

For had he not paid unto the M. T. Co. ten tickets, yea, two blue tickets, and for his wear as he sore afraid, and when he saw not the practice, stole he away—yet, verily, in great wrath stole he away.

MICHIGAN TO RAISE \$1,000,000 FOR UNION

Proposed To Have Students Subscribe \$100,000 At Once

After four years of planning, the Michigan Union has definitely launched its campaign for a million-dollar fund, with which to build and endow a new clubhouse. The present membership of 2,800 and a participating membership of 414 are regarded by the directors as sufficient justification for the big undertaking. The immediate purpose is to secure from the student body 2,000 life memberships, at \$50 each. Of this number, 1,586 remain to be secured before the \$100,000 working basis will be available. As soon as the students have guaranteed this fund the campaign will be carried to Michigan alumni everywhere.

The Michigan Alumnae Association, at a recent banquet in Detroit, voted to petition the Board of Regents to introduce vocational courses for women in the University curricula. At present, such courses are purely incidental in the various departments. It is the desire of the alumnae that new courses be added and that these be combined with the present courses so as to lead more directly to prospective careers for women.

TICKETS ON SALE!

Tickets for the Intercollegiate Assault-at-Arms to be held in the Royal Scots' Armoury, Friday and Saturday evenings of this week, are now on sale at the McGill Union. Price of admission, 50 cents. Ring-side seats, \$1.00.

SNAPPY BOXING AT THE UNION

Boys Are Fast Rounding Into Shape for Friday

MEET AT ARMOURY

Men May Use Y.M.C.A. Track Regardless of Hours

A lively practice of the boxing club was held last night in the Union. Most of the boys were in good form and inspired hope for Intercollegiate bouts. There will be another practice on Wednesday in the Armoury, when some of the McGill men will have a work-out with the Scots.

Arrangements have been made with the Y. M. C. A. to use the track any afternoon hour regardless of class periods up to Friday, by obtaining permission at the upstairs office.

Ross, McGill's white hope, was out and shows that his wind has improved, but if he followed up his left a little quicker his opponent would not escape so easily. O'Leary showed good form and his eye is healing up. Bamfield, a new man, was out and showed up well in the 115 pound class.

MINOR SPORTS GAIN PRESTIGE

Increase of 25 Per Cent. in Athletes Expected Over Those Of Former Years

(By Floyd A. Rowe.)

With the year but half spent, and baseball, basketball, hockey, in and out-door track, tennis, and golf yet to come, over 600 men have participated actively in the intramural sports of the university. Thirteen teams and 337 men competed in the race for the class football championship last fall. One hundred men turned out for freshman tennis, 75 for cross country, 35 for association football, and 50 men played in the Christmas vacation basketball league. If no more men turn out for the sports yet to come, than have turned out in years past, the increase would be nearly twenty-five per cent. over any previous year. It is only hoped that this increase will be a steady one from year to year till the point is reached where even a man in the university is taking a more active interest in some form of exercise.

In most of our American universities the saying "Sport for Sport's sake" is in no way applicable to the athletic teams, the coaches, or to the sentiment of the student body. One would find much nearer the mark were he to say "Win at any cost," as most of us realize only too well that we are "good winners" and "good losers." As the usual belief is that it is all right for the "other fellow" to lose. It is not always borne in mind that the next best thing to winning is to take defeat gracefully, and to give credit for victory where it is due.

The desire to win, to excel, is present in every person, and rightly so. We desire to be taken from our life would soon become the mere process of existing from day to day, and most of the incentive for our success would be taken away.

To just what extent this desire to excel should be cultivated in athletics is a problem which as yet has not been solved, nor is it apt to be solved for many a day to come. The day is fast coming, however, if it be not already, when all will agree that athletic exercises, games, and the like are of great benefit to all, and should be participated in by all. The growth of the Play Ground Movement throughout the country, the calls of our public schools for competent physical directors, and the success and growth of the Young Men's Christian Association are all good proofs that the sentiment is growing in favor of athletic exercises.

All of the above mentioned systems, or methods, for physical betterment and upbuilding, are being so changed as to bring in the element of competition, in some form. The exercises are being built up into games in which physical strength and skill are about equally balanced. For this reason it was thought best to direct and stimulate the athletic activities of the students, and to give them attention and direction. Therefore the department of Intramural Activities.

As compared with similar work in schools and universities in the United States, it is sufficient to say that Michigan is second to none in point of numbers actually taking part in the Intramural sports. As far as system and supervision are concerned, Michigan leads at least among any of the schools of the same size.

The work of the Department of Intramural Activities, has been so far an experimental nature. It is believed that the experiment has been a successful one, and in time will be able to accomplish a great deal for the development of the individual through the medium of non-varsity athletics. Certain it is that the various athletic activities, both varsity and non-varsity so far this year than ever have taken part up to this time in years past. How much actual physical benefit has been derived by these additional students is a matter of the grossest conjecture, as only years of careful observation can determine such a matter.



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HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

R. Macaulay Cushing Representative

YALE NEWS

Four assistant professors were promoted to full professorships at the February Corporation meeting in New Haven last Monday. One of the new professors is Henry B. Wright, '98, son of Prof. Henry P. Wright, for twenty-five years dean of Yale College, and now professor emeritus of Latin. Although his field in the College has been in the classics, Prof. Henry B. Wright has been transferred to the newly-created Stephen Merrill Clement professorship of Christian methods in the Yale Divinity School, recently described in these columns. Dr. Frederick Bliss Laquien, '97, son of the late Professor Laquien, of the University faculty, is now professor of Spanish in the Scientific School. Dr. Avar Longley Bishop, '03, has become professor of geography and commerce in the Scientific School. Dr. Treat Baldwin Johnson, '98 S., has been promoted to professor of organic chemistry.

Other appointments or promotions announced as to assistant professorships, and are as follows:

In the college, Dr. Arthur Stone Dewing, assistant professor of political economy; Dr. Harry Mortimer Hubbard, assistant professor of Greek and Latin; Arthur Fay Taggart, E.M., assistant professor in mining engineering in the Scientific School; Herbert H. Vreeland, Jr., of New York, registrar of the Sheffield Scientific School at the beginning of the next University year.

Two lectures have been announced for next year. Wilfrid Ward will deliver the Bromley lectures on Journalism. The Lyman Beecher lecturer on preaching for next year will be George Wharton Pepper. Mr. Pepper is the first layman to be invited to this lectureship.

Gifts announced at the Corporation meeting included the offer of a Scientific School scholarship of \$5,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Warren, of New York, in memory of their son, Lewis B. Warren, '10 S.; a contribution of \$1,000 toward the endowment of the University Press, and a gift of \$5,000 toward the endowment of instruction in religious education in the Divinity School.

Yale's first Alumni University Day will bring back a hundred or more graduates from New England and New York to study informally the University as it appears in its every-day clothes. One of the features of Washington's birthday (this year, the day after), at Yale is apt to be a revival of the old fence rush, which was more or less reluctantly last year voted out of existence by the freshman and sophomore classes.

Announcement is made to-day of the appointment of Edwin Rogers Embree, alumni registrar and executive assistant to Secretary Stokes, as acting secretary of the Bureau of Appointments. Emphasis will be laid on the securing of teaching positions, and efforts will be made to increase the scope and effectiveness of the student self-help department.

WARM RETORT.

Editor of an evening newspaper hurrying across the plaza in city hall park, annoyed by newsboy offering the paper of which he is the head.

Boy—"Uxtry, Evening —, Uxtry, mister, uxtry!"

Editor—"Get away, boy. I make that paper."

Boy—"Go, mister, mebbe that's why I can't sell 'em."

Brown was an easy-going old fellow. He believed in taking things as they came. Not so Mrs. Brown.

"Don't you think," she remarked one day, "that we should be considering Mary's future? It's time she was married—she is already 35 years of age."

"Oh, I shouldn't worry," replied old Brown. "Let her wait until the right sort of man comes along."

"Why should she wait?" retorted Mrs. Brown. "I didn't."

McGill Daily

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

Published every day except Sunday by
THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

H. C. Beatty, President.
C. O. Scott, H. Donald Henry, Managing Editors.
F. G. Hughes, B.A., E. A. Leslie, Sporting Editors.

Miss A. C. MacKeen, Editor.
Miss Howard, Miss Harvey, Miss MacDonald, Miss Lee.

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K. Gordon, Exchanges.
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Editorial, McGill Union, Up 446.
Advertising, Unity Building, Main 3053.

SENIOR PLAY

Each year this time we herald the approach of the Senior play. Last year a new departure was made when men of the senior year were invited by the R.V.C. Seniors to take part. The success of the play last year was unquestioned. The class of 1913 was able to delight a large and appreciative audience with Pinerot's, "Cabinet Minister."

This year we anticipate a still larger audience to witness the performance of "The Manoeuvres of Jane" as it will be staged by various members of the class of 1914. The participants have been untiring in their efforts to ensure the success of this enterprise. Ably coached by Dr. MacMillan, they are putting their best into making the caste as efficient as possible.

Judging from the reports that have appeared from time to time of the progress of the rehearsals, a large measure of fun will be provided those who are privileged to attend on Friday night.

FOR PRESIDENCY

The present Students' Council is drawing near the close of its administration, and the call has gone forth for nominations to the Students' Council of next year.

Economy in management has been the watchword of the council this year. They have worked hard and faithfully to the end that the financial status of the Undergraduate body should be regained. While this necessary curtailment of expenditure has met opposition there has been general agreement throughout the college that the policy has been a good one.

The time approaches when nominations for the office of president of the Students' Council must be handed in.

But rumours are current that several men well known in student affairs will run for this position. But so far nothing definite in this regard can be stated.

It is about time that this all-important question were being discussed about the place. Who is the best man for the office? That is the question that each undergraduate will have to answer to his own satisfaction when the day of voting is at hand.

McGill Twenty-Four Months Ago

FROM THE MCGILL DAILY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1912.

The long looked for event of the Queens-McGill debate took place at the Union. An audience which filled the hall to capacity listened with unabated interest to the different speakers and gave each a fair share of applause. It was the most interesting debate listened to.

The Laval-Ottawa College game was played in Ottawa with the anticipated result, only no one expected that Ottawa would win by the overwhelming score 13-1 for Ottawa College.

By defeating Westmount 38-22 the McGill Juniors clinched their hold on the championship of the Junior Basketball League.

A grand reception was held at the Royal Victoria College for the delegates to the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Physical Education Association. The opening address was given by Principal Peterson.

ROUND ABOUT THE COLLEGE

TO WHICH EVERYBODY IS A REPORTER.

Will the person who picked up a class of 14 pipe in the Union on Sunday afternoon, kindly return the same to the Daily Office.

There will be a meeting of the McGill Maritime Club to-night at 7.15, upstairs in the Union. As business of importance is to be discussed, it is requested that the members make a special effort to be present.

Missing from the Library, 3 copies of Botsford's History of Rome; and 1 copy of Jones Roman Empire.

FUTURITIES

To-day:—
Dr. Ostwald's Lecture.
Dr. Starkey's Lecture.
Architects' Association.
Wrestling.
Oratorical Contest (Societe Franc-aise).

Riley Hern says:
"Oh, yes. I have some fine Winter Overcoats and Ulsters left, some rare good ones."

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"There's economy in Semi-ready."

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Philosophical Society.
To-morrow:—
C. O. T. C. Drill.
Hockey, at Sherbrooke.
Basketball.
Swimming.
Special classes for Wicksteed's Competition.
Eastern Townships.
King Cook to be Crowned.
Boxing and Wrestling.

The average freshman in the University of Washington, given the honor of the largest lung capacity of all the first-year men since 1908, according to figures kept in Dr. Hall's office. The 1917 men can also boast over the Yale senior in the matter of height, although Washington freshmen are a trifle shorter on weight.

The lung capacity of the freshman of 1913 is 270.4 cubic inches, as compared with 255.88 of the man entering five years ago and 265.78 of the man who entered in 1912.

Many Books Given to the Redpath Library Last Week

Donated in part by individual friends of McGill, and of the library in particular, and in part by publishing houses in Canada, the United States and England, many new books have been received at the Redpath Library, according to an announcement given out yesterday afternoon.

Mr. George Hies, of New York, is the donor of twelve volumes. Another interesting feature is the gift of medical books on school children. There is a movement on foot to separate mentally and physically deficient children from their fellows in the public schools, which will doubtless bear fruit in the near future.

It may interest the readers of the Daily to learn that there are about fifty small funds for the purchase of books for the library.

ADDITIONS, FEBRUARY 16TH TO 23RD, 1914.

Goad, C. E.—Atlas of the City of Montreal, 2 vols.
Yarmouth Public Library and Museum. Annual Report, 1907.
Calgary Public Library. Annual Report, 1913.
Saskatchewan. Treasury Department. Public Accounts, 1912.
Saskatchewan. Legislative Assembly. Journals, 1912-1913.
Canadian Peat Society. Journal, 1911-1912.
Furness, H. H.—Appreciations of H. H. Furness.

Pennsylvania University. Contributions from the zoological laboratories, 1912.
U. S. Library of Congress. Select list of references on the Monetary Question.
Illinois University. Bulletin, Water Survey Series, No. 9.
Ontario. Bureau of Industry. Annual Report, 1910 and 1911.
Rubinow, I. M. Social Insurance.
Banerji, Jessie H. The posture of school children.
D. Garro, C. Principles of secondary education.
MacCunn, John. The making of character.

Pyle, W. H. The examination of school children.
Grabau, A. W. Principles of stratigraphy.
Walsh, W. S. A handy book of curious information.
Robinson, J. H. & Beard, C. A. Outlines of European history, 2 vols.
Cambridge University Press. Beowulf.
Harvard University. Guide to reading and social ethics.
Davis, P. M. The four principal battles of the late war.
Gagnon, Ernest. Chanson populaires du Canada.
Cruce, Benedetto. Philosophy of the practical.
Milton, John. Areopagitica.
Conway, M. D. Emerson at home and abroad.
Holyoke, G. J. Life of Joseph Rainton Stephens.
Alfred, F. H. The life of Jefferson Davis.
Smith, G. The life of Jane Austen.
Burke, P. Public and domestic life of Edmund Burke.
Lear, H. L. Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambrai.
Holmes, O. W. Ralph Waldo Emerson.
DuCumb, M. Theophile Gautier.
Blumer, E. The Story of Chevalier Bayard.
Smith, A. R. The Marchioness of Brinvilliers.
Schiller, J. C. F. von. History of the thirty years' war.
The Tri-county and Anti-Tuberculosis League. Consumption.
Rosenbaum, S. Against Home Rule.
New York Times. Index, October-December, 1913.
Cape Times, Limited. Framework of Union.
Philadelphia, Public Works. Annual Report, 1911.

THINGS THEATRICAL

ORPHEUM.

It is only mediocre vaudeville at the Orpheum this week: one half of the bill is good and the other half is not. As regards the headline the very name of Jesse Lasky in connection with it is quite sufficient recommendation. "Clownland" is another of those delightful musical comedies, and taking the company as a whole it is perhaps even better than the "Trained Nurses" or "The Red Heads." Sixteen in all, in pretty pierrot costumes, the company sing well, dance well, and look well, while the music is bright and catchy. The dancing of Ceballos and Desmond is especially commendable, and is probably the best we have seen on the Orpheum stage this season.

To appeal to the theatre-goer of today a magician must perform not only something new, but also of more than ordinary merit in the way of an illusion. The Great Leon and Co. have a series of cabinet tricks that more than mystified their audience last night and hold their attention throughout. One of the tricks where a young lady is apparently burnt to a cinder and then appear reclining in a tank full of water is exceptionally clever. Reiser and Gores have some good patter and songs in "It's all a show," and with Landon, Lucier and Co. and Paulson and Goldie, two Hebrew comedians, uphold the comedy end of the bill. The whistling of one of the latter is very good.

We must grant Eva Shirley the fact that many of the audience were only getting seated while she was on the stage and for this reason she may not

have been able to display her singing powers to the best of her ability, but her voice was decidedly off color last night.

The Rosaires have an artistic slack-wire turn, and the Five Idanias, female gymnasts, conclude the bill.

THE OPERA ORCHESTRA.

The orchestra of the Quinlan Opera Company consists of 65 instrumentalists. The players are mainly men who have spent their professional lives in playing at Covent Garden under Dr. Hans Richter, with the Queen's Hall Orchestra under Sir Henry Wood, or else with Mr. Landon Ronald, who is considered the greatest English conductor. Then again, many of the Quinlan players were members of the famous Halle orchestra in Manchester. All are graduates from the Royal Academy of Music, of either in London or Manchester. Most of them have been playing with the Company for the past three years. All of them have been playing together night after night, for the past nine months.

It must be conclusive to the ordinary minded man that such a combination will display a temperament that is impossible in an ordinary Symphony Orchestra. Whereas the latter play just one piece, and rarely repeat it, the Quinlan Orchestra are constantly playing the operas over and over again. Staleness is non-existent, for the reason that the constant turmoil of travelling, needs a change. Consequently, the repertoire is a means of fertilizing their activities.

If the Company can only be judged by the performance of next Monday, it

DAILY REPORTER DROPPED IT SOON ALRIGHT

An amusing incident occurred at the Herald office yesterday morning. Two cub reporters were being initiated into the mysteries of the linotype department. As most visitors do, these gentlemen were desirous of having their names on a "slug." The linotype operator, being in a facetious frame of mind, decided on a mild practical joke. Accordingly, when the "slug" appeared all hot from the lead receptacle,

"Here you are, take it," he said. The innocent cub picked up the slug and proceeded to decipher the inverted hieroglyphics. Suddenly he uttered an agonized cry. The sensation of heat had passed through his calloused palm, and was being carried to his brain.

He dropped the offending slug to the floor, amidst a string of biblical verses. The whole office burst out laughing, and even the sober editor himself could not refrain from smiling. After a few minutes, the victim of the slug had subsided, the victim pocketed his hard earned treasure sadder and wiser man.

will be a certain success, for the orchestra has, perhaps, the finest portion of the beauties that exist in the city. Few orchestras can render the prelude to the "Mastersons" as the Quinlan orchestra. It is the largest orchestra that has ever toured with an opera company. It is the only one that played on a tour round the world. The satisfaction given by this orchestra in every part of Western Canada, has been the outstanding feature of the tour. In both Vancouver and Winnipeg, the audience were listening upon a repetition of the famous overture to "Tannhauser." Such, then, is the reputation of this splendid orchestra.

THE IMPERIAL.

Extraordinary photo plays and good singing comprise the programme at the Imperial this week. Chief among the photo plays is a two-part drama, "Iron and Steel," which is well acted and staged. On Wednesday the feature pictures are "Victims of Vanity," a two-part drama, and "The Mystery of the Ladder," the latter being the fourth story of "The Chronicles of Cleek," a detective serial story. The programme changes again on Friday and a big laugh is in store for the patrons of the Imperial, the cause of which will be seen in a two-part comedy entitled "Drama of Keville." The organ recital on Friday is one of the big features and attracts many of Montreal's most critical musicians. Isleib and MacAdam, billed as "Vaudevilles' Vocal Extremes" surely are all they claim. Hardly has two hours of such extremes been heard that harmonize so perfectly. Miss Isleib has a soprano voice of very high range, while Mr. MacAdam has a heavy bass voice of unusual quality. Miss Gertrude Ashe is a charming person with vocal accomplishments rarely heard outside of opera, pleased immensely. In all the bill at the Imperial is all one would wish for, as it is pleasing and tuneful.

HIS MAJESTY'S.

When the play is by Eugene Walter, and when the cast includes a constellation of six of the brightest stars in the theatrical firmament, when the staging is the acme of excellence, and the acting of even the minor parts is in every way perfect, the poor critic feels like a young child, and when she is asked, "What shall Cordelia do? Love and be silent." But we shall not be silent, until we have tried in our poor way to express our sentiments with regard to it, and it is an event, for we recollect with difficulty having seen the equal of so fine a production.

"Fine Feathers" is a tremendous drama, setting forth clearly and vividly certain conditions existing in our every day lives, and problems which confront a good proportion of the country's population. It is a virile indictment of modern business conditions, and preaches a powerful sermon against those ethics which pardon dishonesty in the office which would not be permitted in the home. The play sets forth a woman's cravings for fine clothes and expensive luxuries far beyond her means, stretching the family income to the breaking point, and inducing her husband to dishonesty in his business, in order to keep pace with his extravagant wife. The result, of course, is disastrous, ending in suicide on the part of the husband. The play does not attempt to offer any solution to such distressing conditions, it only condemns them by pointing out the evil results that may come from them.

The author, Eugene Walter, is well known to the theatre-going public. It was he who wrote "Paid in Full," (which this play somewhat resembles), also "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," and "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." Each of these plays is a little masterpiece in itself, but "Fine Feathers" is probably the maturest of them all, showing a deeper insight into human nature and a more perfect mastery of dramatic technique. In "Fine Feathers," Mr. Walter has shown, above all things, that he thoroughly appreciates the value of a strong situation, and that he knows just how to keep exactly within the bounds of dramatic probability, an accomplishment which is sadly lacking in many modern dramatists.

The author has probably never before drawn a more lifelike set of characters than those created for "Fine Feathers," and in the hands of so excellent a cast, the performance that results is one of those rarely perfect accomplishments so seldom seen in American plays.

Robert Edson, he who made himself famous in Montreal as a little master of the stage, has never been seen to so good advantage as in the character of Bob Reynolds; he is still the great actor he always was. Wilton Lackaye, fresh from his triumph as the doctor in "Damaged Goods," compares favorably with the finest work he has ever done, as John Brand. Max Fignman, who achieved fame as "The Man on the Box," and other plays, reveals new charms, both in a comic and a serious vein. In the role of newspaper reporter, Rose Coghlan's Mrs. Collins, a neighbor, is a work of art. While Florence Rockwell, one time Richard Mansfield's leading woman, is both charming and con-

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN, AN ADVANCE AGENT

Breathless with excitement, a contributor to the Daily rushed into the office yesterday afternoon and in the most incoherent fashion (this was due to his breathlessness) stammered out something about the press representative for something or other having been waylaid.

The non-existent electric fan that fails to adorn the office was called into play and in short order the cub reporter began to show signs of slightly more consistent utterance. By degrees it was ascertained that he had been walking down University street in company with the Advance Agent for the Senior Play—they were on their way to the Union to "cook up" some more stuff about this wonderful event. All went merry as a marriage bell until they were about opposite a narrow lane, when suddenly, the Press Representative was seized upon from behind and borne swiftly to the ground. He was promptly gagged and led up the street to where there was a waiting sleigh, which he was forced to enter. He was borne swiftly from the scene in a northerly direction.

His companion, the youthful reporter, whose news sense is very keen and rapidly becoming keener in his first test in the story, failed absolutely to offer any assistance to his unfortunate friend. He could scarcely give a description of the party guilty of this extraordinary abduction. But when pressed for information, he stated that the culprit was a tall, angular, thin-faced person and that he seemed much agitated about the affair and intent on getting away with his prisoner as speedily as possible.

The Daily started an investigation of the matter at once. The scene of the struggle was visited and the advice of Mr. Herlock Sholmes and his yardstick called in requisition. For once, however, the efforts of the Daily's detective were exerted in vain. No possible clue that might lead to the apprehension of the guilty parties could be located and the search for truth was given up in despair.

I am.—A report has just reached the down-town office that the kidnapped Press Representative had been returned safely to his home. But owing to the fact that he then retired confirmation of the story could not be forthcoming. The matter will be looked into this morning.

Should the story of the assault prove groundless, it is feared that the college periodical will of necessity be forced to dispense with the erstwhile valuable services of its imaginative contributor.

AT RADCLIFFE.

At the first students' mass meeting of the year, Dr. H. T. Washington addressed the Radcliffe students and their friends. Last Monday afternoon a meeting was held under the direction of the college on the general subject of vocational training. Miss Mary F. Snow of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, New York, spoke on "The College Women and the Occupations which Find Her Valuable"; Miss Marian Reilly, dean of Bryn Mawr College, on "Special Training and Apprenticeship Positions," and Miss Florence Jackson, director of the Appointment Bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, on "Some Causes of Occupational Failure in College for Vocational Training." After the meeting the students had an opportunity to talk informally with the speakers.

In the second half-year two half-courses are given which were not announced at the beginning of the year, one by Professor W. A. Neilson, on English Literature from the death of Scott to the death of Tennyson, the other by Mr. A. R. Chandler, on Aesthetics.

SICKNESS AT CORNELL.

Dr. S. A. Munford, the University medical advisor, has calculated that the annual cost of sickness to Cornell students, through loss of time alone, is \$30,000. The number of days lost through sickness last year was 13,150. If the average annual expense of a student is taken to be \$600, the total waste would reach the figure given. Dr. Munford finds that the percentage of sickness among students is higher than it should be in such a picked class of the population.

Cornell University last year received the largest additional endowment of any college in the country—\$4,638,923. This amount included the gift to the Medical College of \$4,250,000, representing the transfer to the University of funds producing the income which had for years been paid by the same anonymous donor.

A BULL FROM ULSTER.

The Ulsterman is not incapable of a bull, says the British Weekly. It was an Ulster marquis who endeared himself to his tenantry by the memorable utterance of his speech at an agricultural dinner: "I wish my farmers would use iron ploughs, because they last forever, and will afterwards sell as old iron."

No matter how large the bride's fortune, the Ulsterman generally grumbled over the marriage fee. "Wouldn't half a crown do?" asked a bridegroom of the officiating minister when the clerk demanded the usual five shillings.

vining in the role of the extravagant wife. We know that the examination season is only a very few weeks away, and that students are already beginning to think seriously of separating themselves entirely from the rest of the world in order to work in peace and in quiet, before they do so, as a fitting climax to their activities, let no one omit to see this excellent play. Anything so fine may not be seen again for many a day.

A. G.

"Buy of the Maker"

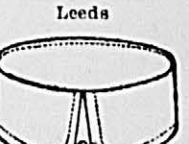
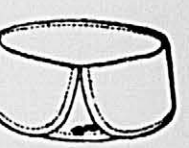


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VEGETABLES
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STANZAS.

Where forlorn sunsets flare and fade
On desolate sea and lonely sand,
Out of the silence and the shade,
What is the voice of strange command
Calling you still, as friend calls friend
With love that cannot brook delay,
To rise and follow the ways that wind
Over the hills and far away?

Hark to the city street on street
A roving reach of death and life,
Of rustling that dash and fleet
And ruin in appointed strife,
Hark to its calling, calling clear,
Calling until you cannot stay,
From dearer things than your own
Most dear

Over the hills and far away.

IMPOSSIBLE.
"The Venus de Milo would never have joined in the cry of votes for women."
"Because she was too well satisfied with the power of beauty!"
"Oh, not that. She never would be able to take things into her own hands."—Baltimore American.



MONA DESMOND
in Clownland
at the ORPHEUM